Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1495.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale,
The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,

THE SHIP
Ann and Mary,
Captain BELLIS;
WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to
F. COPPINGER.
No. 221, *South Front street.*
June 9. d10t

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.
Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

For Wilmington, North Carolina,

The Ship
Warren,
BENJAMIN CHURCH, Master,
WILL sail the 26th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
June 22. §tz6

For Freight or Charter,
THE
Brig Fame,
FRANCIS KNOX, Master:
A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.
Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.
June 6. 6p

HAY.
A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.
Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 §6t

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.
INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.
JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the most fashionable patterns and shape now worn in that city, and will be sold off immediately in small quantities, at first cost, for cash, at Mrs. ENEFER's, No. 105 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.
*** The above was purchased of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for most of the nobility, and will be warranted good.
June 13 §3t

John Miller, jun. & Co
Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,
A well assorted small Invoice of
Gurrahs
Baftas
Cossaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes
Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.
June 5. d2wfr14th

George Dobson,
No. 25 South Third-Street,
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chints, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimity's.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassamiers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d.tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given to those persons, holding notes of the subscriber, that he will renew the same, payable in six years, with legal interest from the date hereof; and that notes will be given as above to all, who may have open accounts legally authenticated.
TIMOTHY MOUNTFORD.
No. 294, S. Second Street.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1797.

Millinery Room,
No. 136 Market-street.
MISS CHRYSTAL
TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.
May 18 6not

Just Received,
From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
May 30 dtf

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces
March 7. §tf

C. E. Whitlock,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.
*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.
June 15 §gtthtf

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;
SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Have for Sale,
Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 bushels Wheat
5 casks Ginsang.
ALSO,
Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.
June 15. thsw3t

Grattan and Comp.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of
PERFUMERY,
Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.
Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.
Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.
June 5 6t

To be sold,
The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.
June 13. d2w

WINDOW GLASS,
Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14.
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwstf

For sale,
A pair of very handsome
Bay Horses,
Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelson's stables, Church-alley.
Also, for Sale,
A Chariot and plated Harness.
June 13. d10p

PIANO FORTE.
LONGMAN & BRODERIP's
ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board, an excellent toned instrument. For sale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street.
June 10. d1w.

A New Work.
PROPOSALS
For printing and publishing, by subscription, The
History of Pennsylvania,
IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with
AN INTRODUCTION,
Respecting the Life of W. PENN,
Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.
To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.
And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.
Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.
"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ. etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.
"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.
(Entered according to law.)
"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.
CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*
II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.
III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.
IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.
Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street. and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&cf

Advertisement.
PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A M, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building 37 feet by 19, consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building 18 feet front by 19 feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of 60 full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of 200 best grafted fruit trees.
Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and 1 of the Cross Roads, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.
This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24th day of August following, at 11 o'clock, A M, on the premises if the weather permits, if not at the house of Mr. Witherill, Cross Roads.
For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, esq. Cranberry, of Mr. Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141 South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.
ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Administrators*
N. B. The sale of the above property was advertized for the 14th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out into Lots, and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned. §6tmwftf *June 19.*

Great Philolophical & Mechanical Experiments,
To be executed on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the Evening, at Mr. M'Dougalls Dancing Room in fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.
The force of Hercules is surpassed by artificial Men.
The perfection of natural philosophy by an artificial Lady.
This adroit and graceful Lady, will commence her philosophic experiments by firing the cannon of Volta.
She will melt metal by her fiery breath afterwards direct the electric fire on a small House, and destroy it.
She will blow out of her mouth flashes of fire representing flaming stars, and finally conclude the experiment by surprising feats, by a single pistol shot, she will kill a bird perching in front of the theatre.
June 19 eod*3t.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT a procession will be on Saturday next, the 24th of June, to o'clock in the morning, of *Ancient York Masons, African Lodge* No. 44. The Brethren are requested to attend the Same. Sermon at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Brother A. JONES.
By order of the R. W. Grand Master,
P. M. NIXON.
PETER RICHMOND, Secretary.
June 22. *2t

Samuel & Miers Fisher,
No. 27, Dock-street,
Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,
IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9*s* sterling per yard.
They have also received
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,
which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also,*
Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.
June 9. 3taw 6w

For Sale,
At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,
The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.
A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete sets.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

This Day is Published,
And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 243 North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)
The Man of real Senfibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.
☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.
H&I. K junrs. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

Valuable Public Document.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

Maurice Moynihan,
No. 81, North Second street,
A few doors above Arch-street,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.
N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

The Subscriber,
Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.
JAMES SWAN.
May 22. d2w.
Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,
Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,
A Quantity of
Madeira Wines
In pipes and half pipes
a deira Walnuts and Citron. lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia
Also,
25 Puncheons, second and third proof, West-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy
They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.
June 14 d

CINCINNATI.
THE Members of this State Society are hereby notified, that their anniversary meeting for the purpose of electing officers of the Society, and transacting such other business as may come before them, will be held on the 4th day of July next, in the State-House, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The punctual attendance of the members is requested, as a quorum did not attend at the last anniversary meeting—After the business is finished, the Society will adjourn to O'Ellers Hotel, in order to celebrate the birth day of our freedom and independence. The dinner will be on the table at half past three o'clock.
The members of the other States Societies of the Cincinnati and the officers of the American army, who may be in this city on that day, are particularly invited to join this State Society in commemoration of the day.
By order of the standing committee.
R. PORTER, Secretary.
June 22d, 1797.

GABRIEL DECOMBAZ,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 32, South Third street,
AND HAS JUST PUBLISHED,
(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)
The Adventures of Telemachus.
French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.
AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;
Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.
Also Comprehending
Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.
By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,
☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.
June 21. dtf.

WILLIAM SANSOM,
HAS removed his Counting house to No. 96 Arch Street.
He has remaining on hand of the Cargo of the
Ship Pigou,
from Canton,
A few Bales long Nankeens
ditto short ditto
A few Chests Imperial Tea
ditto Young Hyson ditto
Which will be sold Cheap on a liberal Credit, in order to close the sales.
June 19 d 3t.

The Shareholders
OF the *Pennsylvania Population Company*, are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Thursday the 29th instant.
By order of the Board.
SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.
June 19. dt29th.

Now Landing,
At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,
CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes
For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
May 15 §

This Day is Published,
BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions
Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Received by the Indostan,
From Madras,
A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins
WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 3aw

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

Mr. FINDLEY obtained leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion.

The SPEAKER having informed the houſe that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, viz. the bill prohibiting citizens of the U. States from entering into the military or naval ſervice of any foreign prince or ſtate, had the priority.

Mr. GALLATIN moved to have it poſtponed, in order to take up the bill reſpecting an additional naval armament. This motion was ſupported by Mr. Giles and oppoſed by Mr. W. Smith, and negatived 35 to 34.

The bill reſpecting foreign ſervice was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Havens, it was agreed to leave the time of its taking place a blank.

Mr. COIT moved to ſtrike out the ſixth ſection, which was in the following words:

"And whereas for the due execution of this and other laws tending to the ſecurity of the public welfare, it is expedient to define and aſcertain the mode in which a citizen may diſſolve the the ties of citizenſhip, and become an alien; be it further enacted,

"That the citizens of the United States, whether native or adopted, ſhall be deemed citizens thereof, until they relinquiſh that character in manner hereinafter provided, that is to ſay; whenſoever any citizen of the United States ſhall, by deed in writing, under his haud and ſeal, executed in the preſence of, and ſubſcribed by two or more witneſſes, and at leaſt by two of the ſubſcribing witneſſes proved before the ſupreme, ſuperior, diſtrict or circuit court of ſome one of the States, or of the Territories northweſt of the river Ohio, or before a circuit or diſtrict court of the United States, within the juriſdiction of which court he ſhall then be reſident, or by open verbal declaration, made and recorded in either of the courts aforeſaid, declare that he abſolutely and entirely renounces all allegiance and fidelity to the United States, and to every of them, and ſhall forthwith depart out of the territorial limits thereof; every ſuch perſon, from the time of his departure, if his renunciation, verbal or written as aforeſaid,—ſhall have been duly recorded before his departure, ſhall be conſidered expatriated, and for ever thereafter ſhall be deemed an alien, in like manner and to all intents as if he had never been a citizen: Provided always that he ſhall not enter into the military or naval ſervice of a foreign nation, or become the owner or part owner of any foreign privateer or letter of marque, within one year of his departure from the ſaid United States; and if any ſuch perſon ſhall enter the military or naval ſervice of a foreign nation, or become the owner or part owner of any foreign privataer or letter of marque, within the ſpace of one year from the time of his departure from the United States, he ſhall be liable to all the pains and penalties to which he would have been ſubject for the like conduct if he had continued a citizen."

Mr. SEWALL hoped it would be ſtruck out. In every country in the world where civil ſociety was eſtabliſhed, the citizens of that ſociety owed a certain duty to their government which he could not readily get clear of; but they were about to eſtabliſh a principle to put it in the power of the citizens of the United States at their will, and without any pretence, to ſay they would be no longer ſubject to this government; and this at a moment of danger, when citizens of other countries might be called home from this country. He thought this would be extremely wrong, it would be giving an opportunity for inſult to our courts and country, and he was ſure no nation would ſhew us ſo much complaiſance in return,

Mr. CLAIBORNE thought it no more binding for citizens born in the United States to continue citizens of the United States, than it was for a Romae Catholic or Proteſtant, to continue of that opinion, when he arrived at years of maturity, and could judge for himſelf. He inſiſted upon it men had a natnral right to chooſe under what government they would live; and they had no reaſon to fear our citizens leaving us whilſt our government was well executed. He did not wiſh citizens of the U. States to be in the ſituation of ſubjects of Great Britain, who, tho' they had left the country 40 years ago, were liable to be conſidered as ſubjects of that Government. He truſted the rights of man would not be thus infringed, but that they ſhould allow the right of expatriation unclogged.

Mr. SEWALL ſaid three was a great difference betwixt the two caſes which the gentleman had ſtated. A man born and educated in a counary certainly owed it obligations which were not to be ſhaken off the moment he choſe to do ſo. The different ſocieties of the world, he ſaid, were like ſo many families independent of each other; and what family, he aſked, would ſuffer any of its members to leave it, and go into another, when they pleaſed? He thought it unreaſonable that it ſhould be ſo.

Mr. W. SMITH (Ch.) ſaid, the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was derived from G. Britain, which, though it might be good in theory, was not in practice. They had departed from many doctrines derived from that country, and the time was come, he believed, for departiug from this. The idea of a man being compelled to liye in this country, contrary to his will, ſeemed to be repugnant to our ideas of liberty. He thought when a man was ſo diſgvſted with the country, as to reſolve to leave it, for the purpoſe of becoming a citizen of another country, he ſhould be at liberty to do ſo on his complying with certain formalities, and ſhould never again be re-admitted. It was upon this principle that this ſection was founded, and he thought it valuable.

Mr. S. Thought this ſection eſſential as it would be the means of preventing quarrels with foreign countries. For inſtance, if a citizen of this country took command of a French ſhip of war, and were to commit hoſtilities on the property of citizens of the United States; if he were taken, he might alledge he was a citizen of the French Republic, and that government might claim him as ſuch; but if this bill paſſed, no man could cover himſelf under this pretence who had not complied with the requiſitions in this act. He mentioned the caſe of Mr. Talbot.

Mr. S. ſaid they had held out inducements for perſons to come to this country. we did not allow they owed allegiance to any other country after they had become citizens of this. To grant this, would be a fatal doctrine to this country. It would be to declare, that in caſe we were at war with another country, that country might recal perſons from this, who formerly came from thence. Many perſons of that deſcription were amongſt us. At preſent, they enjoyed all the benefits of our law, and voted at our elections; and yet, if this doctrine were admitted, theſe perſons might be recalled as aliens; and, if they were not recalled, they would be conſidered as qualified aliens, and not as real citizens.

This law, Mr. S. ſaid, was neceſſary, as at preſent there was not ſufficient energy in the government, to puniſh perſons ſerving on board foreign ſhips of war. This bill would cure the evil, and give an opportunity for turbulent, diſcontented characters, to leave the country, for ever. He believed it was the general opinion of the citizens of this country, that they had a right to expatriate themſelves, and he thought it was now a proper time to paſs ſome regulations on that ſubject.

Mr. SITGREAVES thought this one of the moſt delicate and important ſubjects that ever came before Congreſs. He ſaw a number of difficulties; but he thought they were not of a nature to diſcourage them from confidering the bill; he truſted they ſhould meet them with firmneſs.

The evil, he ſaid, which gave riſe to this bill, was a great and growing one. In the firſt war which had taken place in Europe ſince our Independence, they found this doctrine of expatriation, as claimed by our citizens, endangering our peace with a foreign nation; and if this principle were admitted, he feared we ſhould always be liable to ſimilar embarraſſments.

Mr. S. took notice of the different objections made to this ſection. He obſerved there ſeemed to be much doubt on the ſubject, which he thought ought to be removed by paſſing a law of this ſort. He wiſhed he could agree in the opinion, that no citizen had a right to expatriate himſelf from this country. He thought it a doctrine eſſential to the peace of ſociety. He wiſhed it was generally recognized; but he believed the major opinion in this country was different; and though not directly, it had in a great degree been recognized by the executive and judiciary, in the caſes of Henfield and Talbot. He feared, therefore, it was too late for them to ſay the right did not exiſt; it was time, however, for Congreſs to declare an opinion on the ſubject. If the propoſition in the bill was not a proper one, it ſhould be made ſo.

In the ſtate of Virginia, this doctrine was legalized, and in the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, it was ſtrongly indicated, as it ſaid, "emigration ſhould not be prohibited." It was a favorite idea of a republican government not to forbid it. He did not agree with the principles of the clauſe in all its parts. He thought citizens ought not to be allowed to expatriate in time of war, as their aſſiſtance would be wanted at home. It was his intention to have moved an amendment, allowing expatriation only in time of peace, and an expreſs proviſion againſt it in time of war. He thought the doctrine of the gentleman from Maryland, viz. that our citizens ought to go into other countries to learn the art of war, was chimerical. When they had obtained rank and wealth in a foreign country, it would be in vain to call them back—they would not return. He hoped, therefore, the ſection would not be ſtruck out, but that they ſhould proceed to amend it.

Mr. N. SMITH was ſorry that the committee who reported this bill, had thought it neceſſary to report the 6th and 7th ſections. The doctrine of expatriation on one hand, and perpetual allegiance on the other, were ſubjects they had all heard much about; but expatriation, under limitation and reſtraint, was a new buſineſs. From its novelty it became doubtful. This being the caſe, he wiſhed the ſubject had been deferred to an ordinary ſeſſion. Particularly as it appeared to be no more connected with other parts of the bill, than with many other laws now extant. If we were to have a law on this ſubject, he ſhould wiſh to have it in a ſeparate bill. For his part, he could not ſee how the committee could ſuppoſe it to have been a part of their duty to report theſe ſections; if he had thought it had, he ſhould not have voted for appointing a committee on the occaſion.

Gentlemen advocating theſe clauſes, ſay they would not allow of expatriation in time of war. He would go further and ſay, he would not allow of it when there was a proſpect of war; for it would be idle to prohibit it in one caſe, and not in the other. He then aſked, if this was not the very ſtate in which we now were? If it were, why paſs ſuch a bill at this time, when it could not go into operation? He thought this a good reaſon for rejecting theſe clauſes.

There was a mutual obligation, Mr. S. ſaid, between a government and all its citizens. The government owed protection to its citizens, and citizens owed obedience to their government. Theſe duties were mutual and co-extenſive; and they might as well ſay that government could abandon its citizens when it pleaſed, as that citizens could deſert their government when they pleaſed; yet he would allow that government might, on certain occaſions, legalize expatriation, but not on the ground of a citizen's having a right to expatriate when he pleaſed. He ſhould have no objection to take up the ſubject at a time when they could do juſtice to it, but he thought the preſent was not that time.

The queſtion for ſtriking out the 6th ſection, was put and carried 45 to 41. The 7th ſection, which was as follows, fell of courſe:

"That all perſons who ſhall exerciſe the right of expatriation, according to the laws of the United States, ſhall be and are hereby prohibited from becoming citizens of the United States forever thereafter."

Mr. HARPER propoſed an amendment, which was intended to introduce a new principle.—As the bill now ſtood, no perſon could go into foreign ſervice without incurring the penalties therein provided; but he believed there might be caſes where it would be for the benefit of this country to allow perſons to go into foreign ſervice. He therefore wiſhed to ſtrike out the words "the limits of the ſame," to introduce thoſe of "*without having firſt obtained leave from the Preſident of the United States.*"

Mr. CLAIBORN thought the powers of the Preſident large enough, and did not wiſh to increaſe them, nor to lay additional duty upon him.

Mr. VENABLE did not think it neceſſary to entruſt the Preſident with ſuch a power. He did not believe it was the practice of any country to grant a power of this kind, except in caſes of officers, who, when they wiſhed to go abroad, aſked leave, becauſe always liable to be called upon.

Mr. DAYTON (the ſpeaker) moved to ſtrike out the words moved to be ſtruck out by the gentleman from S. Carolina, with the addition of the word "without." As the bill ſtood, he ſaid, there was a proviſion againſt citizens who accepted and exerciſed a commiſſion within or without the limits of the United States; but none againſt thoſe who accepted within, and exerciſed it without the limits, or who accepted it without, and exerciſed it within the limits. He was againſt lodging the power propoſed in the Preſident for the reaſons aſſigned by the gentleman from Virginia. Nor did he think it would be attended with advantage for our citizens to go abroad to learn what could not be learnt at home; he believed, in doing ſo, they would learn more vice than virtue, and bring home a greater portion of evil than good.

Mr. SWANWICK was ſurpriſed, that after all that had been objected againſt our citizens entering into the ſervice of foreign countries, that gentlemen ſhould bring forward a propoſition to authoriſe the Preſident to grant them leave to go into it when he ſhall think proper. This would be placing the Preſident in a very delicate ſituation; becauſe if he allowed citizens to go to fight in one country, he muſt allow them to go into another, or there would be a breach of neutrality; and it would be an unpleaſant thing to refuſe applications of this kind. No advantage could be derived from this plan, equal to the diſadvantages of thus placing the power. Indeed, he thought the propoſition an argument againſt the bill itſelf.

After a few obſervations from Mr. Harper and Mr. Sewall, the queſtion on the amendment of Mr. Dayton, was negatived 44 to 39.

Mr. DAYTON hoped ſome remedy would be applied to the evil he had mentioned, and that they ſhould not report ſo imperfect a bill.

Mr. SEWALL ſuggeſted a way in which it might be remedied in the houſe. The committee accordingly roſe, and the Houſe took up the amendments. Having come to that for ſtriking out the 6th and 7th ſections.

Mr. DENT called for the yeas and nays, which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. VENABLE ſaid, it ſeemed to be admitted that a right of expatriation exiſted in our citizens; and if ſo, he thought there ſhould be ſome mode of exerciſing that right. He had no particular objection to the mode marked out in theſe clauſes. It had been ſaid this was not the proper time, but he thought it was, ſince it was in ſome degree connected with the preſent bill. The gentleman from Connecticut had ſtated allegiance and protection to be mutual. He did not think they were ſo, to the extent which he ſtated. This government was not bound to protect citizens who went into foreign ſervice, as in doing ſo they choſe the protection of another government.

Mr. HARPER aſked for an inſtance in which the executive and judiciary had countenanced the doctrine of expatriation.

Mr. NICHOLAS thouhgt it would have been better to have avoided taking up this ſubject at preſent; but having taken it up, if the bill paſſed at all, he believed it had better paſs with ſome regulations at the preſent. As to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, he did not think it could find many advocates in this country. It would, indeed be diſhonorable for us to hold out ſuch a doctrine, after inviting people to come here in crowds from foreign countries. This doctrine he ſaid would affect a third or fourth of the whole people of this country. He thought, therefore, the right of expatriation ought at leaſt to be confirmed here, as an example to other countries.

Mr. W. SMITH in anſwer to his colleague, produced the caſe of Talbot, and the opinion given by the Secretary of State and by the Judiciary court on that occaſion, in favour of the right of expatriation.

Mr. GILES thought there could not be a doubt in the minds of Americans on the ſubject of expatriation. Indeed, he ſaid, this was the foundation of our revolution; for they were not now, he ſaid, to be told they owed allegiance to a foreign country. It had not only been the ground of the revolution, but all their acts had been predicated upon this principle. He referred to the act reſpecting the rights of naturalization, which makes every new citizen ſwear to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and to renounce all other allegiance.

Mr. GALLATIN was oppoſed to theſe ſections. With reſpect to expatriation, having himſelf exerciſed that right, he could not be ſuppoſed to be oppoſed to that right. Perpetual allegiance was too abſurd a doctrine to find many advocates in this country. The queſtion was not whether citizens had a right to expatriate, but whether they ſhould in this law preſcribe a mode of doing it. The doctrine ſeemed to have been recognized by the Executive and judiciary. He was againſt going into this buſineſs, becauſe he thought it unneceſſary. He believed the determination of who were citizens and who were not, might be ſafely left with the judiciary. He alſo had his doubts whether the United States had a right to regulate this matter, or whether it ſhould not be left to the ſtates, as the conſtitution ſpoke of the citizens of the States. It was a doubtful matter, and ought to undergo a full diſcuſſion. The emigrants from this country to foreign countries were trifling—but from 10 to 12,000 of our citizens had gone to Canada, and upwards of 5000 beyond the Miſſiſippi, 4000 of whom would be got back by the running of the lines. A number of theſe men hold lands in the United States; ſome have ſold their lands and become citizens under another government. This ſubject would, therefore, require conſiderable deliberation at a future day. He wiſhed the amendment of the committee of the whole to be adopted.

Mr. SITGREAVES confirmed his former ſtatement with reſpect to the queſtion of the right of expatriation having been ſettled by the Judiciary. In order to do this, he read a note from one of the counſel in the caſes of Henfield and Talbot, giving an account of the opinions of the court on the occaſion.

Mr. SEWALL inſiſted upon the policy of preventing the renunciation of allegiance without controul. The treaty of peace with G. Britain he ſaid, had diſſolved our allegiance to that country, and acknowledged our independence.

Mr. Giles believed the evil apprehended from individuals having the right to expatriate themſelvs when they pleaſed, was more imaginary, than real. Only two citizens had taken advantage of that right in the ſtate of Virginia, where it was allowed in all its extent, in twelve years! But if there were any citizens ſo detached from the government, as to wiſh to leave the country, he ſhould wiſh them gone. To ſuppoſe this, would be to ſuppoſe a real diviſion betwixt the people and government, which he did not believe had exiſtence. It was ſaid Great Britain did not allow the doctrine of expatriation; But he ſaid, ſhe had not any naturalization law. He was in favour of excluding citizens who once expatriated themſelves from ever returning to this country.

Mr. THATCHER did not think the principle was ſo important as it had been conſidered. The great emigrations which we every day ſaw to this country, might quiet their apprehenſions of many going *from* it. He did not think one man a year would take advantage of the expatriation clauſe for 50 years to come, which could be no great object eſpecially when it was conſidered that theſe would probably be the leaſt veluable of our citizens.

Mr. GORDON was in favour of the amendment of the committee of the whole, though he could not ſay he had wholly made up his mind upon the ſubject. He thought theſe ſections important, and perfectly diſtinct from the bill; he, therefore, wiſhed the conſideration of this matter to be poſtponed to a period when they ſhould have more leiſure for the diſcuſſion.

Mr. OTIS ſaid, that when this bill was firſt reported, theſe clauſes ſtruck him unfavorably; but a little reflection had convinced him of the propriety of retaining them. The paſſing of this proviſion, he ſaid, would not affect the conſtitutional right with reſpect to expatriation, whatever it might be. This bill did not relate to perſons emigrating into the Spaniſh or Engliſh territories, but to perſons expatriating themſelves, and engaging in the ſervice of foreign countries.

The queſtion on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to reject the 6th and 7th ſections of the bill was taken by yeas and nays as follow—

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baer, Baird, Bayard, Bradbury, Bryan, Cabell, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Davis, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Gallatin, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Griſwold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Locke, Lyon, M Dowell, Schureman, Sewall, Skinner, N. Smith, Standford, Swanwick, Thompſon, Thomas, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams—34.

NAYS.

Meſſ. Baldwin, Blount, Brookes, Brent, Burgeſs, Chapman, Champlin, Claiborn, Clay-Clopton, Dana, Dawſon, Dennis, Dent, Elmondorf, Evans, Findley, A. Foſter, Giles, Gilleſpie, Glen, Harriſon, Havens, Holmes, Hoſmer, Imlay, Jones, Lyman, Machir, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Otis, Parker, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, S. Smith, J. Smith, W. Smith (C.) W. Smith (P.) Sprigg, Sumpter, Thatcher, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Venable, Wadſworth, J. W. Williams.—57.

All the amendments having been gone thro' Mr. S. Smith moved to poſtpone the further conſideration of the bill till the firſt Monday in November.

This motion was ſupported by meſſrs. Varnum, N. Smith, Baldwin, Goodrich and Coit, as involving a queſtion of too delicate and important a nature to be paſſed over in this haſty manner, and becauſe there was no preſſing neceſſity to go into the meaſure at preſent.

It was oppoſed by meſſrs. Otis, Williams, W. Smith and Craik, on the ground of the proviſion of the bill being neceſſary, and that to poſtpone the buſineſs, after ſo ample a diſcuſſion, would be undoing what they had been doing for two or three day

The queſtion for poſtponement was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baer, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Burgeſs. Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Dawſon, Elmondorf, Findley, Foſter, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Griſwold, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Sewall, Skinner, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith (P.) Sprigg, Sandford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlaadt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—52.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Bryan, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glenn, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, W. Smith (Ch.) Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Van Alen, Wadſworth, J. Williams—44.

The bill being thus loſt, Mr. W. Smith propoſed a reſolution to the houſe for appointing a committee to report a new bill without the two laſt clauſes, which it was evident had been the cauſe of the negative given to the bill. As he ſuppoſed no oppoſition would be made to the bill ſo reported, it might be got through without loſs of time.

After ſome further converſation on a point of order, whether or not this reſolution could be admitted, the ſpeaker declared it in order, but Mr. Coit wiſhing it to lie on the table till tomorrow, it lay accordingly.

Mr. Reed, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for the further protection of the ports and harbors of the United States as duly enrolled, and it accordingly received the ſignature of the ſpeaker. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22

Mr. W. SMITH called up the reſolution which he yeſterday laid upon the table, for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for prohibiting citizens of the United States from entering on board foreign ſhips of war without the expatriating clauſes.

This reſolution was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Baldwin, Giles and Venable, and ſupported by the mover and Mr. Harper. It was negatived 49 to 46.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, in conſequence of the reſolution of the 10th inſt. calling upon him for information, relative to French and Engliſh ſpoliations, ſince the 1ſt of October, 1796, incloſing documents as follows:

Report of the Secretary of State to the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the depredations committed on the commerce of the United States.

1. Abſtract of two caſes of capture made by the Britiſh cruiſers of veſſels belonging to citizens of the United States ſince the 1ſt of October, 1796, and wherein documents have been received at the department of ſtate; alſo a copy of a memorandum filed by S. Smith, Eſq. relating to captures made by the Britiſh of veſſels in the property of which he was concerned. Note. No documents accompany the two caſes of captures above mentioned, they having been ſent to London, in order that compenſation might be obtained for damage ſuffered.

2. A correct copy of the decree of the executive directory of March 2, 1797.

3. Copies of documents remaining in the department of ſtate, relative to American veſſels captured or condemned by the French ſince the 1ſt of October, 1796.

4. Extracts from communications from the conſuls of the United States relative to depredations committed on the commerce of the United States by the French.

5. Schedule of the names of American veſſels captured by the French and of the circumſtances attending them, extracted from the Philadelphia Gazette and Gazette of the United States, and commencing with July 1796.

6. Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq. miniſter &c. incloſing the proteſt of William Martin, maſter of the Cincinnatus of Baltimore, relative to the torture inflicted on the ſaid Martin, by a French cruiſer.

Mr. GILES moved that the above papers ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, to print ſuch as would be uſeful to the houſe.

This queſtion was negatived 50 to 46, and a motion carried for printing the whole.

Mr. GILES called up the motion which had ſome days ago been laid on the table reſpecting an adjournment.

Mr. GALLATIN wiſhed to modify his motion, by making the propoſed day of adjournment the 27th inſtead of the 24th inſt.

Mr. SITGREAVES moved for the yeas and nays on the queſtion.

Mr. MACON moved to make the day the 28th, which was conſented to by the mover.

Mr. DENT propoſed to make it the 30th.

The queſtion was taken on poſtponing to the 30th, and negatived, there being only 28 votes in favor of it.

The queſtion on the reſolution, for the 28th, was carried by yeas and nays as follows.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawſon, Ege, Elmondorf, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilliſpie, Gregg, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Parker, Potter, Reed, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, V. Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—51.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Coch, ran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter. D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griſwold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Otis, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (C.) Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon. V. Alen, Wadſworth, J. Williams—47.

Mr. PARKER moved the order of the day on the bill from the Senate; providing for the protection of the trade of the United States, and the Houſe accordingly went into a committee on that ſubject.

The bill having been read, ſome obſervations took place reſpecting the fixing of the price of ſeamen's wages, inſtead of leaving it to the diſcreation of the Preſident, but no queſtion was taken; as it was ſuggeſted the other parts of the bill had better firſt be gone through.

Mr. PARKER, moved to ſtrike out the following ſection, of the bill, viz.

"That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, ſhould he deem in expedient, to cauſe to be procured by purchaſe or otherwiſe and to be fitted out, manned, & employed, a number of veſſels, not exceeding nine, to carry, not exceeding twenty guns each."

Mr. P, thought, if the revenue cutters were armed, as had before been ſuggeſted, there would be no neceſſity for the veſſels here propoſed, which he did not think ſo well calculated for ſervice as them. They would carry 10 or 12 guns, and from 40 to 50 men, and would be able to cope with any ſmall privateer on our coaſt, or in the Weſt-Indies. He propoſed to introduce a new clauſe for this purpoſe.

Mr. S. SMITH thought the object of the gentleman laſt up might be attained by

amending this clauſe. He was wholly in favor of the cutters, as they would not only ſerve as a defence for our coaſt, but as tenders to the frigates. Nine veſſels of 20 guns, he ſaid, would require 674 ſeamen to man them, and the frigates would require 432 able and 300 ordinary ſeamen, which he did not believe would be very readily raiſed. Beſides veſſels which would be purchaſed for this purpoſe, would not be calculated for the ſervice, not being ſufficiently ſwift ſailers, whilſt theſe cutters would outſail moſt privateers, and half the ſeamen would be ſufficient. They might be ready in a fortnight, whilſt the others could not be fit for ſea for three months.

Mr. PARKER had thought of amending the bill in the way propoſed; but he found ſome objections to that mode. It would be neceſſary that the cutters ſhould be employed in the protection of our revenue, as well as to guard our coaſt; and, on that account he believed it would be better not to include them under the naval eſtabliſhment, as they would not, in that caſe, be ſo much at the command of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The queſtion was carried without a diviſion; the clauſe following, which reſpected the officers and crew to be employed, fell of courſe.

Mr. GILES moved to ſtrike out the following clauſe, for the purpoſe of inſerting a ſimilar one to that agreed to in the bill for the gallies, viz. to confine their uſe within the juriſdiction of the United States:

"That the Preſident of the United States may employ the ſaid frigates and the ſaid veſſels, to protect the ſhips and cargoes belonging ſolely to citizens of the United States, and alſo the harbors and ſea-coaſt of the United States, in ſuch manner and under ſuch regulations as ſhall in no wiſe contravene either the laws of nations, or any exiſting treaties between the United States and foreign nations."

Mr. W. SMITH hoped this amendment would not be agreed to. He believed it was never attended to confine the frigates within ſo narrow a ſphere. He believed the latter part of the clauſe propoſed to be ſtruck out would prevent any miſchief. The Commanders of theſe veſſels, he ſaid, would be men of abilities and Character, well inſtructed as to their duty with reſpect to the Law of Nations. If the Frigates were to be thus confined in their operations, they would be of no real uſe.

Mr. GILES wiſhed to know to what other purpoſe, beſides the protection of our coaſt, the gentlemen wiſhed to employ theſe veſſels. It ſeemed to be tho't the Frigates could be of no uſe, except as convoys; but he denied that they were equal to that object if it were agreed that they ſhould be ſo employed. It was ſaid the cutters to be employed were to act as Tenders to the Frigates; yet they were to be kept at home; it would therefore be curious to ſend the frigates abroad, and keep the tenders at home. To employ the frigates in any other way than for the protection of our coaſt, would, in his opinion, hazard the Peace of the country, without producing any good; for if he was a merchant (and he believed the merchants were generally of that opinion), he would ſooner ſend his veſſel unprotected, than with the propoſed convoy.

Mr. SITGREAVES argued againſt the abſurdity of confining the operations of our maritime force to the narrow limits propoſed by the amendment—It was the object of the bill to defend our commerce from the unjuſt attacks of the belligerent powers, and it ſurely would not be pretended that theſe attacks were confined to our coaſts—To render the protection efficient, it ſhould be co-extenſive with the danger—and ſhould the frigates not be permitted to operate beyond the imaginary line which limits our maritime juriſdiction on the ſea coaſt, it would frequently happen that they would be obliged to ſubmit to the capture of their convoys within the reach of their guns—It would be infinitely preferable to diſmantle our ſhips of war, and ſave the expence of their equipment, than to hold out to our trade an illuſive protection, which would only lead them into danger—The picaroons which infeſt the American ſeas would ſufficiently underſtand the reſtriction which it propoſed, and would be rather incited by it than diſcouraged—He was therefore decidedly againſt the amendment, but neither did he like the clauſe as it ſtood in the bill—He did not comprehend the propriety of limiting the protection of the frigates to the caſe of "veſſels and cargoes owned ſolely by American citizens"—In ſome inſtances it ought not to be extended ſo far, in others it ought to go farther—Veſſels and cargoes owned entirely by our own citizens might be employed in a contraband trade and ought not to be protected; although this conſtruction perhaps was corrected by the latter part of the clauſe, yet there was an oppoſite evil which would neceſſarily ariſe from it in its preſent form—Ships owned by American citizens were entitled to the protection of the government againſt French cruiſers, while engaged in a lawful trade, let their cargoes belong to whom they might—It is one ſtipulation of our commercial treaty with France that free ſhips make free goods—and whatever might be the opinion of this houſe as to the expediency of relinquiſhing this ſtipulation by a new compact, yet until this could be effected in a courſe of negociation, we cannot abandon the advantages it gives to our citizens—The rights growing out of treaty are as much objects of protection as thoſe ariſing from the law of nations—and he could never conſent to ſuch an abandonment of them, until the relations of the two countries in this reſpect ſhould be legitimately changed—If the preſent amendment therefore ſhould not prevail, it was his intention to move to ſubſtitute for the words "ſhips and cargoes belonging ſolely to citizens of the United States" the expreſſion "the lawful commerce of the citizens of the United States."

Mr. NICHOLAS concluded the gentleman was not in the Houſe when this ſubject was formerly under diſcuſſion, as he ſeemed to have ſtumbled upon all the objections, which were then abandoned. Thoſe gentlemen who had advocated convoys completely gave them up, [Mr. Smith denied that he had ever gave them up.] Mr. N. believed he never did, on any other account than becauſe every body about him gave them up, and a clauſe directly the reverſe of his was agreed to. Mr. N. then went over the arguments which were gone into on a former occaſion. He ſhewed that this force was inadequate to the protection of our commerce, and that the natural conſequence of reſiſting a ſearch or being taken into a foreign port, for trial, on the ground of a cargo being *bona fide* neutral, would produce war. And ſhould we, he aſked, while a negociation was pending, run the riſk of again involving ourſelves in difficulties? He truſted we ſhould not. He denied that the effect of the amendment could be to confine the frigates within the juriſdiction of the United States, as the commerce within the juriſdiction might be defended by their going without it. He truſted the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. DAYTON (the ſpeaker) wiſhed to ſtrike out the ſection, and inſert nothing. He was not prepared to ſay the frigates ſhould or ſhould not be employed as convoys; nor was he ready to ſay they ſhould be confined within the juriſdiction of the United States. He was willing to leave this buſineſs to the Preſident of the United States, as commander in chief. He was ſure that confidence would not be abuſed; and he believed he would have better opportunities than they had, of determining the beſt manner of employing them.

Mr. PARKER ſeconded the motion. He thought it would be highly improper in them to dictate to the Prefident how he ſhould uſe theſe veſſels. He wiſhed that to reſt on the broad baſis of the Preſident's reſponſibility.

Mr. W. SMITH had no objection to the buſineſs taking this courſe. As Commander in Chief, there was no doubt the Preſident would employ this naval force in a manner which, in his opinion, would be moſt conducive to the public good. If the negociation failed, and there ſhould be a neceſſity for employing it in a manner differently from what they at preſent contemplated, he would of courſe do ſo. Mr. S. took notice of what had fallen from Mr. Nicholas; he denied that what had been determined relative to the gallies, had any connection with the frigates. He ſaid, in our treaty with Holland and Sweden, convoys for our trade in time of peace were poſitively ſtipulated for, and the word of the commander of our convoy was always to be taken, as to the deſcription of our cargoes; therefore the arguments of that gentleman fell to the grounnd, when he ſaid our veſſels could not go out to ſea without endangering our peace. It was true there was no ſuch article in our treaty with France, but it was ſtipulated in what manner ſearch ſhould be made. The Swediſh treaty, he ſaid, was made by Dr. Franklin, at Verſailles, under the eye of the French Government. It was to be ſuppoſed, therefore, it met with their full approbation, eſpecially as it had never been complained againſt.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid, that there being ſtipulations of the kind mentioned by the gentleman laſt up, provided that no ſuch right exiſted without a treaty; and as to the manner in which a ſearch ſhould be made being laid down, it was no ſecurity againſt the evil he dreaded. He denied the right of the Preſident to apply the naval force of the United States to any object he pleaſed. When a force was raiſed for a particular object, he agreed that it was his buſineſs to direct the manner in which this force ſhould be uſed; but to ſay that he had a right to apply it at his diſcretion was to make him *maſter of the United States*, if that were the caſe, he ſaid, the powers of that Houſe *were gone*. When they raiſed men for the protection of the frontier, would the Preſident, he aſked, ſend them to any other place? He inſiſted upon it that they had a right to ſay the veſſels ſhould be kept in the river Delaware, if they pleaſed;—the Preſident might afterwards direct their conduct. If a contrary doctrine were to prevail, if they did not give up the right of declaring war, they gave up a power which would inevitably lead to war.

Mr. BROOKES did not apprehend any danger from leaving it in the power of the Preſident to make uſe of the frigates as he pleaſed.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, that after having determined that the three frigates ſhould be got ready for ſea, it became neceſſary to ſay upon what buſineſs they ſhould be employed. There might be different opinions on the ſubject, but it was neceſſary to define the object. If not, they had reaſon to apprehend, from his Speech, that the Preſident would employ them as convoys. The difficulties attending ſuch an employ, had been ſhewn when the ſubject of gallies were under conſideration; they were ſo many that the peace of the country would be greatly endangered by by ſuch an employment of the frigates. The danger was greatly increaſed by the diſputed articles of our treaty with France, which the Preſident would be under the neceſſity of enforcing. In ordinary times, he ſaid, the principle of the gentlemen from New-Jerſey was a good one. If we had frigates in ſervice, they were not from day to day to ſay how they ſhould be employed; but, under our preſent circumſtances, he throught the object ought to be defined, and that they ought to depart from the maxim laid down bo that gentlemen.

Mr. SEWALL was in favor of ſtriking out the clauſe. If the Preſident were to be limited at all he ſhould have no objection to limit him with reſpect to convoys, from the incompetency of three veſſels to that end; but theſe frigates were to be conſidered as the public force, as the navy of the United States. It was true it was a ſmall one, but it was ſuch as congreſs had thought proper to raiſe, and put in the power of the Preſident. And why ſhould this power be limited? It ſeemed as if they ſuppoſed, from his natural diſpoſition, or from ſome other cauſe, he would abuſe it, by employing the veſſels contrary to law, and thereby involve the country in a war.

The conſtitution, Mr. S. ſaid, had defined him to be commander in chief of the navy, and having a navy, the command of courſe devolved upon him. If thoſe veſſels were built for a particular purpoſe, they might deſignate their object, but they were begun in 1794, and the act gave the Preſident authority to "equip and employ theſe veſſels." If at that period when, in the opinion of many gentlemen, there was a greater proſpect of war than at preſent, no object was pointed out for the veſſels, he did not ſee why any ſhould now be pointed out. With reſpect to the diſputed articles in the French treaty, they had already expreſſed an opinion to the Preſident, which he doubted not would have its effect.

Mr WILLIAMS thought that having given the Preſident a diſcretionary power in the firſt ſection of the bill they ought not now to take it from him; becauſe, if he did not ſee occaſion to man the frigates, he would never do it; but if he did ſee occaſion for manning them, they ought not to take from him the power of employing them as he pleaſed. He was therefore in favor of the motion of the gentleman from New Jerſey.

Mr. GILES aſked, whether to aſcertain the object upon which theſe veſſels ſhould be employed, was a legiſlative or an executive act? It was certainly a legiſlative. They ought to ſay to the Preſident, "Here is the force, and there is the object." It was ſaid they had already given an opinion to the Preſident, with reſpect to the diſputed articles in the French treaty? He now wiſhed a law to be paſſed in conformity to that opinion.

They were often charged, Mr. Giles ſaid, with a want of confidence in the Preſident. He was free to own he had not much confidence in the preſent Preſident. His ſpeech, at the opening of the ſeſſion, had deſtroyed all his confidence; but, however high their opinion might be of the Executive, they ought not to lodge improper powers in his hands.

Mr. HARPER was in favor of the motion. He wiſhed to provide force, and not to direct the uſe of it, he believed this was the object for which they were called together. He was willing to leave the uſe of this force to the preſident—becauſe he could employ it in a manner only applicable to peace; to employ it otherwiſe would be a breach of his power. He therefore could not repel any violation of our rights by force, except previouſly authorized by Congreſs.

The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Harper, ſaid, need not to have told them he had no confidence in the preſent executive. He might have ſaid in no executive; for it was well known he never miſſed going out of the way to ſay rude things of the late preſident; but he did not believe this was the beſt way of diſcharging their duty. He believed the public cared little what his opinion of the Preſident was; he thought they ought to do their duty, and leave the preſident to his. Mr. Harper denied that they had the right to direct the public force. If we were at war with Great-Britain, they ſhould have no right to ſay to the preſident attack Canada or the Iſlands. The uſe of this force muſt be left with the preſident; if he abuſes it, upon his own head would lie the reſponſibility, and not upon them.

Mr. S. SMITH had not made up his mind on the ſubject. If the power of employing the frigates was wholly left with the Preſident, though he had not the power of declaring war, yet he might ſo employ them as to lead to war, particularly with reſpect to the French treaty articles. On the other hand, it ſeemed to be a poor employment for theſe frigates, after all the expence which they had coſt, to keep them within the juriſdiction of the United States. They could not cruiſe there, indeed, without danger of running on the ſhoals. Underſtanding, as he did, that by voting for the ſtriking out of this clauſe, he ſhould not be precluded from voting for the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, if he ſhould conclude to do ſo, he ſhould vote for ſtriking out the ſection in queſtion.

Mr. MACON propoſed a clauſe ſimilar in effect to that propoſed by the gentleman from Virginia, to be inſerted in place of the one ſtruck out—but the chairman declared it not in order.

Mr. DAYTON ſaid, that thoſe gentlemen who were not prepared to vote for retaining the 11th ſection, muſt be prepared to ſay theſe frigates ſhall be employad as convoys. It was to avoid this, that he had moved to ſtrike it out. He again expreſſed his wiſh that the direction of this force might be left with the Preſident.

Mr. GILES declared his intention of voting for ſtriking out the ſection, and to riſk the inſertion of another afterwards.

The queſtion for ſtriking out was carried without a diviſion.

Mr. GILES then moved to inſert the ſection before propoſed by Mr. Macon, to confine the uſe of our frigates to the protection of our coaſts, and commerce within the juriſdiction of the United States.

[*To be concluded to-morrow.*]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *June* 23.

The Senate of the U. S. have concurred in the nomination of Mr. GERRY as Envoy Extraordinaty to the French Republic.

The Kentucky Gazette ſays, That a large body of French troops are on the iſland of Cuba ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Miſſiſippi.——That the Governor of the Natchez ſent men to way-lay the perſons and intercept the diſpatches ſent by Mr. Ellicot to our government, but having previous information thereof, they avoided them by travelling through the woods.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent.	16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/a 13/3
5½ per Cent.	
4 per Cent.	
3 per Cent.	10/4

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 17 per cent. advance.
Pennſylvania, 27
North America, 50

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 30 per cent. advance.
Pennſylvania, 3

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Sloop Eliza, Nicholſon	St. Bartholomews	22
Schooner Mary, Foulke	Bermuda	13
Harmony, Coſſin	Boſton	20

CLEARED.

Brig Adamant, Whirling	Shelburn, N. S.
Abigail, Babcock	Belfaſt
Betſey, Harris	Port au Prince
Schooner Riſing Polly, Jones	N. Carolina
Ranger, Friar	Jacquemel
Sloop Friendſhip, Brockway	N. York

The brig Virginia, Carr, for Alexandria, ſailed from St. Kitts in company with the Fair American, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt.

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, June 21 1797.

Letters for the Britiſh Packet, Carteret, will be received at this office until Saturday the 24th inſt. at 12 o'clock, noon.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

REPORTS.

Thoſe who are delighted with *reports*, muſt have been highly gratified for two days paſt; for it was reported, and by many believed, that TOM PAINE had arrived in the ſhip Steady, from Bordeaux; who, it was ſaid, had come aſhore in diſguiſe, to prevent his being known. This detects itſelf. No one who knows TOM PAINE, would believe, were he to arrive in America, that he would appear in any other character than that of a man of *Common Senſe*, notwithſtanding the influence which the *Age of Reaſon* might have over his enemies.

Another *report* was, that an augmentation of the pay of the land forces of England and Ireland was demanded. This, it was ſaid, a paper of a late date brought by the Orion, from Cork contained. As we received the *lateſt* paper by this arrival, *without this news*, it is highly probable that it is unfounded; though ſuch an event may be ſaid to be a natural conſequence of the ſeamen's late ſucceſsful demand.

And a third was, that Mr. Pitt was ſucceeded in office by the marquis of Lanſdowne.—This is much the *mereſt* report.

By the next arrivals, the public will, in all probability, be furniſhed with much information of a piece with the above, as there is doubtleſs materials *now* in ſtore—but they muſt come out in *ſeaſon*.

BOSTON, June 19.

IMPORTANT!

Yeſterday arrived here, Capt. Henſhaw, 44 days from London, left the Down the 9th May; we have not been able to procure the papers for this day—but are informed, he has brought London papers that contain the articles of PEACE between FRANCE and the EMPEROR—that the people of England are in the greateſt agitation poſſible—and if immediate Peace does not take place, a Revolution muſt follow, as *Johnny Bull* is now left alone to combat the invincible, and all conquering Republic of France ——*CA IRA.* (*Chronicle.*)

Captain Henſhaw arrived here yeſterday, in 46 days from London—by him we have received Engliſh prints to May 4, only—the report that he brought the articles of the ſeparate treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majeſty and the French nation, is conſequently a miſtake—indeed, we have ſeen capt. H. and find he brings no later news of any kind, than was received by the Telemachus. (*Boſton Price Current.*

Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire.

The Governor's ſpeech being committed, the committee reported the following ANSWER; which was cavilled by Meſſrs. Langdon and Goddard, of Portſmouth; and advocated by Meſſrs. Sprague, Whipple, and others. The debates were cool and decorous, and the report paſſed without amendment, 104 for it, to 28 againſt it. We have only time to congratulate our country on the ſtedfaſt federaliſm of our ſiſter ſtate of New-Hampſhire. [*Centinel.*

THE ANSWER.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WITH much pleaſure, we congratulate you on your re-appointment to the Chief Magiſtracy of this State. The great unanimity of the people, ſo repeatedly manifeſted in this tranſaction, we conſider as the higheſt token of their approbation, and the beſt comment on your former ſerviees.

The general health and proſperity, the civil and religious libery, we now poſſeſs, is matter of abundant joy, and ought to excite in us the livelieſt emotions of gratitude and praiſe to the Supreme Ruler of nations and men.

As a member of that extenſive republic, which has lately ariſen in America, we know it to be our duty, we feel it to be our intereſt, "to preſerve and ſtrengthen" that connection, by which we are united under one Federal head.

The Preſident of the United States, having convened Congreſs upon a weighty and urgent occaſion, we feel deeply intereſted in the debates and reſolutions of that aſſembly in their preſent ſeſſion.

We conſider it as a firſt principle in the Conſtitution of this and of the U. States, that officers of the reſpective governments have no ſeparate and independent intereſt from that of the citizens in general; and we ſincerely lament that any foreign nation ſhould imbibe a contrary opinion. Any attempts, either at home or abroad, to introduce or diffuſe ſuch a falſe and dangerous ſentiment, will meet our direct cenſure and diſapprobation.

However critical and alarming the ſtate of our national affairs may now be, yet we poſſeſs a hope and confidence, that the councils of the Federal Government will be guided by wiſdom, moderation, and firmneſs: And we are eſpecially encouraged in this hope and confidence, from the illuſtrious character of the firſt Magiſtrate of the U. States. His eminent ſervices at home, his amicable and ſucceſsful negociations abroad, leave no ground of doubt, that his abilities and influence will be further exerted for the good of his country.

Whatever conſtitutional meaſures the general government may adopt, for our common ſafety and defence, ſhall receive our prompt and effective aid.

We wiſh to live in peace, upon equal and honorable terms, with all the nations of the earth: We would be juſt to all—but will be dictated by none; and we reject, with indignation, the idea of our even becoming ſo depraved and corrupt a people, as to be ſubject to ANY foreign influence or controul in the choice of our public officers, or in the direction of our public councils. In ſuch a caſe, we prefer contention to peace, and the conſequence of war, to ſuch degradation and abaſement.

Senſible that a time of peace and proſperity is the moſt fit ſeaſon to prepare for any exigency, the ſubject of taxation and defence will be duly conſidered by us; and we ſhall receive, with pleaſure, any further communications you may be pleaſed to make—and be ready to co-operate with you, in all conſtitutional meaſures, tending to eſtabliſh juſtice, and promote the general good.

LEXINGTON, (*Kentucky,*) May 20.

A gentleman who left Port William (at the mouth of Kentucky) on Sunday laſt, informs, that all the Indians that have been encamped in the neighbourhood of that place, and who have traded there for nine months paſt, left their camps laſt week, and returned to their nation, having been ſent for to go to war, but would not inform the inhabitants againſt whom.

The information received from different parts of the country, reſpecting the damage doing by the Pigeons, on the fields of Corn, Hemp, &c. is truly alarming—we do not learn that it is in the recollection of any man, that ever Pigeons were known to take up Corn, &c. by the roots, in the manner they are doing at preſent; many extenſive fields have been entirely deſtroyed; nor is it probable their ravages will ſhortly ceaſe, as an infinite number of young ones are hatched and reared in different parts of this ſtate, of which two broods have already been brought to perfection,

May 24.

Capt. Guion with two companies of infantry and one of artillery, ſailed ſome time ago to take command of the garriſon at Natchez; but if the report be true, and we have very little reaſon to doubt it, that the Spaniards are ſtrengthening their garriſon there, ſome apprehenſions may be entertained of hoſtilities commencing, if they refuſe to give the garriſon up.

LONDON, April 24.

From the LIVING *to the* DEAD.

"*Art thou a Spirit of Earth, or Goblin damn'd.*"

SIR,

In the Sun of the 18th inſt. we have ſeen your addreſs, and which greatly ſurpriſed us, wherein we are accuſed of thoſe crimes which diſgrace the name of a Britiſh Seaman, and which may prejudice the minds of our countrymen againſt us; as we are called upon to make known our wants and wiſhes in an official and reſpectful manner.

Therefore we, his Majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, wiſh to make known to the world that we have done ſo.

We, as the ſubjects of a loyal country, preſented our petition to that hon. Earl who wore the laurels of the glorious firſt of June, and who was in the hearts of Britiſh ſeamen repreſented as their friend; but ſorry are we to ſay, that we found to the contrary, in his not repreſenting our petitions to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty.

But to convince our country at large, that there is not in any wiſe the leaſt ſpark of republican ſpirit we have cauſed to be inſerted the moſt private of our concerns; ſorry alſo we are to remark the words (*French Agents*) as our country may think, by that aſſertion, we now take into our arms the people that a Britiſh ſeaman deteſts the name of. But to the contrary we have our country's good as much at heart as any other deſcription of men whatever, and that our requeſt is no ways injurious to our country.

We aſk for that comfortable ſubſiſtence which our country can eaſily beſtow, and that theſe barbarities which are practiſed by ſome (ſorry indeed we ſhould be to ſay the whole, as there are among us men of every deſcription, both good and evil) be eraſed out of this well inſtituted ſervice.

We, the ſubjects of your addreſs, coolly as the repreſentatives of that body which has ſo long lain under the well known buoy, wiſh you to come forward in a fair and manly way, in your real corporeal ſtate, and try for one week if the ſcanty allowance on which we are obliged to ſubſiſt, will keep you in the ſpirited ſtate which men of our deſcription require, but are at this moment without the aſſiſtance of at leaſt two thirds of their pay and our wives and families languiſhing in want, whilſt this country, that abounds with plenty, ought to be a hamed at the word *want*.

To the brave Adm. Kempenfeldt's GHOST,
Buoy of the Royal George, Spithead.

P. S. If the clamors of juſtice, daily echoing from the mouths of the loyal tars, ſhould again awake the ſpirit of Kempenfeldt, let not his ethereal but his corporeal part make itſelf known, and we will convince him, that thoſe who have made *Britannia Rule the Main*, know alſo their duty to their ſovereign.

Spithead, April 20, 1797.

Buſh Hill.

June 23d, 1797.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Evenings Amuſement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, FRIDAY, June 23d,

N B. They are alſo requeſted to take notice that the Tavern and Gardens will be publicly open for general admiſſion on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays.

☞ Sundays admittance, one quarter of a dollar, which entitles the perſon to its value in wines, liquors or refreſhments.

☞ Dinners dreſs'd for parties at a day's notice

d5t

To be Sold by Auction,

At the Coffee Houſe on Thurſday Evening, June 29th, at 8 o'clock, the following Lots of ground, ſituate on Sixth Street, oppoſite to the State Houſe Garden: viz.

Lot 1. Beginning at the South Eaſt corner of George and Sixth Streets, 21 feet deep and 130 wide.

2, adjoining lot 1, 20 feet wide, 130 deep.

3, adjoining lot 2, 20 feet wide, 130 feet deep.

4, adjoining lot 3, 19 feet wide, 130 feet deep.

5, adjoining the ſouth ſide of the Loganian library, 23 feet wide, 130 feet deep.

Theſe lots are bounded on the weſtward by the 30 feet alley that runs from George to Walnut ſtreet, of which alley they have the privilege.

Conditions of ſale, one fourth caſh, the remainder in approved notes at 2 4 and 6 months.

Footman & Co. Auctrs.

June 23. d129th

Beſt Engliſh Crown Window Glaſs.

A well aſſorted Invoice of the beſt Engliſh Crown Window Glaſs, of the following ſizes:

10 by 8		
11 by 9		
12 by 10		212 BOXES.
14 by 10		
16 by 12		
19 by 14		

Likewiſe freſh Rice, high proof Brandy, beſt meſs Beef, in half barrels.

Sail Cloth, No 1. to 8.

Sherry Wine.

A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Piſtol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,

Thirty Boxes Chocolate.

For Sale by,

Samuel Breck, Jun.

No. 89, *South Third-ſtreet.*

Jun 21. co1ot.

St. Ubes Salt.

3000 buſhels St. Ubes SALT, for ſale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

June 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made —they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

WHEREAS my wife, MARY SMITH, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause, this to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. JOHN SMITH.

June 20. 3t

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

To be sold at No. 199 South Front-Street.

April 20. eotf

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings

Silk, cotton and thread Gloves

Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

JAMES DAVENPORT

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furnished, *per* Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying traveling expences.

For terms, application may be made at No. 74 Market Street, Philadelphia.

*** It is requested that all letters may be postpaid.

June 10 *6t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. u&2m.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by
JOHN CLARK,
No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room —the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coac house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,

Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS

Three-story brick House,

And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

IN Arch, above Seventh-street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said house is twenty-six feet in front by 48 feet in depth and a piazza twenty feet in depth, and 2 story kitchen withpantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious stair case with mahogany railing, and there is also a back stair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern stile, with marble chimney pieces, stucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 1-2 feet in bresdth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plaistered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.

The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further information apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, South Second-street.

June 9. fmw2w

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening, until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

June 19 dtf

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 tu4w

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d30t

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas afforted No. 1 2 8.

May 4. dtf

Lancaster, Harrisburg Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

STICKNEY's PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *c02w.

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 South Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. §6—§1m

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

Houshold Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-street.

N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation: Apply as above.

June 15 cotf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000	dollars,
& cash			30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of				10,000
4 do.	5,000	each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	-	-	10,000
20 do.	500	-	-	10,000
00 do.	100	-	-	10,000
200 do.	50	-	-	10,000
400 do.	25	-	-	10,000
1,000 do.	20		-	20,000
15,000 do.	10		-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§, Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

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